



At \$2 00 per annum, in advance—
Or \$2 50 if not paid within the year.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements, \$1 per square for 3 weeks.
25 cents per square for each continuance.

VOL. XLVIII.

DIVIDEND.

Bank of Gettysburg, Σ

May 2, 1848.

THE President and Directors of this Institution, have this day declared a Dividend of

Three per Cent.

payable on or after the 5th inst.

J. B. MCPHERSON, Cashier.

May 8.

FOR SALE.

THE LARGE

BRICK HOUSE & LOT,

ON Chambersburg street, adjoining the new Lutheran Church Lot on the West, and only a few lots from the Public Square. This building contains six large rooms, and a frame Back-building, containing three rooms and a Kitchen; attached are a Stable, Carriage-house, Shop, Smoke-house, &c., and two wells, with a constant supply of water, and a pump in each; it is also supplied with the hydrant water. The building is new, and finished in the best order. For terms apply to

DAVID HEAGY.

Gettysburg, March 6.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, his FARM, situated in Cumberland township, Adams county, about a mile and three fourths from Gettysburg, adjoining lands of Hugh Black, James Ewing and others, containing about

110 ACRES.

The improvements are a two-story weather-boarded House, new Barn, Sheds, Granary, &c.; an excellent well; and a variety of Fruit Trees. There is running water through the farm.

The terms will be made known by the subscriber, residing in Gettysburg.

JAMES BOYD.

April 3.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

D. Middlecoff

AS just opened a fresh stock of seasonable Fancy and Staple Goods, which will be offered at a *trecentus reduction on all former prices*. He respectfully invites the attention of persons wishing cheap goods, to an examination of his selection, and a comparison with the prices of goods sold elsewhere.

May 1.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

George Arnold

AS just received, and is now opening, at his Old Stand on the Corner, as LARGE and HANDSOME A STOCK OF GOODS as has ever offered to the public, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, China, Glass and Queensware, HARD-WARE, HOLLOW-WARE, Mousies, Hats, Caps, &c.

The above goods have been selected in Philadelphia and Baltimore, with care and upon the best terms, and will be sold CHEAP; and, as usual, the LADIES' attention is invited to a great variety of

Fancy Goods,

among which are very superior SILKS, GINGHAM, LAWNS, &c. &c. Please call, examine, and judge for yourselves.

Persons going to housekeeping can be furnished with almost any article they may want.

April 3.

if

GETTYSBURG

FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Trustees of the Gettysburg Female Seminary, incorporated by the Legislature, have re-opened the Institution, under the care of Miss M. CAMPBELL, as instructor. A few pupils will be received, in addition to those now in the Seminary.

Reference may be had to either of the Trustees, who are Rev. S. S. Schuyler, D. D., Rev. J. C. Watson, D. D., Professor Baugher, J. B. McPherson, Esq., J. A. Thompson, Esq., Dr. D. Horner, J. B. Danner, Esq., Hon. M. McClellan, and R. G. Harper.

Gettysburg, Feb. 7.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

THE Partnership existing between the subscribers, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 1st day of April, 1848.

J. H. SKELLY,

EMANUEL FINIER.

J. H. SKELLY

STILL continues to carry on the Tailoring Business at the Old Stand, nearly opposite the Post Office, where he is prepared to execute all work in his line with promptness and dispatch. Heretofore his thanks to the public for the generous support he has hitherto received, and hopes, by attention to business, to merit a continuance of the public patronage.

All work done at his shop will be war- ranted to fit.

Gettysburg, May 8.

TAILORING.

J. & R. MARTIN,

AT the OLD STAND, North-west Corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg, tender their thanks to their old customers for past favors, and respectfully inform the public that they continue to

Cut and Make all Garments in the best manner, on reasonable terms. The cutting done, as heretofore, by R. MARTIN.

Fashions regularly received, and every effort made to secure a good fit and substantial sewing.

The subscribers hope, by their long experience in the business, and renewed efforts to please, to merit and receive a continuance of the public patronage.

E. & R. MARTIN.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for work.

April 3.

Poetry.

When coldness wraps this suffering clay.

When coldness wraps this suffering clay,
Ah, whether strays the immortal mind?
It cannot die, it cannot stay,
But leaves its abode just behind.

Then uncombed, doth it trace
By steps each planet's heavenly way?
Or fill at once the realms of space,
A thing of eyes that all survey?

Eternal, boundless, undecay'd,
A thought unseen, but seeing all,
All, all in earth, or skies display'd,
Shall it survey, shall it recall?

Each fainter trace that memory holds
So darkly of departed years,
In one broad glance the soul beholds,
And all, that was, at once appears.

Before creation peopled earth,
Its eye shall roll through chaos back;
And where the furthest heaven and earth,
The spirit trace its rising track.

And where the future mars or makes,
Its glance dilate o'er all to be,
While sun is quenched or system breaks,
Fixed in its own eternity.

Above or Love, Hate, or Fear,
It lives all passionless and pure;
An age shall fleet like earthly year;
Its years as moments shall endure.

Away, away, without a wing,
O'er all, through all, its thought shall fly,

Forgetting what it was to die.

Miscellanies.

ST. PHILIPPO NERI AND THE STUDENT.

A story is told of a very good and pious man, whom the Church of Rome had enrolled among her Saints on account of his great holiness. He was living at one of the Italian Universities, when a young man, whom he had long known as a boy, ran up to him with a face full of delight, and told him that what he had long been wishing above all things in the world was at length fulfilled, his parents having just given him leave to study the law: and thereupon he had come to the law school at this University on account of its great fame, and meant to spare no pains or labor in getting through his studies as quickly and as well as possible. In this way he ran on a long time; and when at last he came to stop, the holy man, who had been listening to him with great patience and kindness, said:

"Well, and when you have got through your course of studies, what do you mean to do then?"

"Then I shall take my Doctor's degree," answered the young man.

"And then?" inquired Philippo Neri.

"And then," continued the young man, I shall have a number of difficult and knotty cases to manage, shall catch people's notice by my eloquence, my zeal, my acuteness, and gain a reputation."

"And then?" repeated Philippo.

"And then," replied the youth, "then there cannot be a question—I shall be promoted to some high office or other, besides, I shall make money and grow rich."

"And then?" repeated Philippo.

"And then," pursued the young lawyer, "then I shall live comfortably and honorably, in wealth and in dignity, and shall be able to look forward quietly to a happy old age."

"And then?" asked the old man.

"And then," said the student, "and then I shall die."

Here Philippo lifted up his voice and again asked—

"And then?"

Whereupon the young man made no answer, but cast down his head and went away. This last "and then?" had pierced like a flash of lightning into his soul, and he could not get quit of it.

Soon after he forsook the study of the law, gave himself up to the ministry of Christ, and spent the remainder of his days in godly words and works.

The question which St. Philippo Neri put to the young lawyer is one which we should frequently put to ourselves.

When we have done all that we are doing, all we aim at doing, all that we

dream of doing, even supposing that all our dreams are accomplished, that every

wish of our heart is fulfilled, still may we ask, "what will we do? what will we be then?" Whenever we cast our thoughts forward, never let them stop short on this side of the grave: let them not stop short at the grave itself; but, when we have followed ourselves thither, and have seen ourselves laid therein, still ask ourselves the searching question—"and then?"

Double entendre is detestable in a woman, especially when perpetrated in the presence of men: no man of taste can respect a woman who is guilty of it: though it may create a laugh it will inevitably excite also disgust in the minds of all whose good opinions are worth acquiring. Therefore, not only avoid all indecent expressions, but appear not to understand any that may be uttered in your presence.

A great number of birds have fallen

to the light on the dome of the

Capitol at Washington. One morning

fifty beautiful birds of different sorts, and

of various plumage, were found dead.

Started up in the night from their resting

place in the square, they are probably

drawn to the light and dash themselves

to death against the lantern or the wires.

Double entendre is detestable in a

woman, especially when perpetrated in

the presence of men: no man of taste

can respect a woman who is guilty of it:

though it may create a laugh it will

inevitably excite also disgust in the

minds of all whose good opinions are

worth acquiring. Therefore, not only

avoid all indecent expressions, but

appear not to understand any that

may be uttered in your presence.

Double entendre is detestable in a

woman, especially when perpetrated in

the presence of men: no man of taste

can respect a woman who is guilty of it:

though it may create a laugh it will

inevitably excite also disgust in the

minds of all whose good opinions are

worth acquiring. Therefore, not only

avoid all indecent expressions, but

appear not to understand any that

may be uttered in your presence.

Double entendre is detestable in a

woman, especially when perpetrated in

the presence of men: no man of taste

can respect a woman who is guilty of it:

though it may create a laugh it will

inevitably excite also disgust in the

minds of all whose good opinions are

worth acquiring. Therefore, not only

avoid all indecent expressions, but

appear not to understand any that

may be uttered in your presence.

Double entendre is detestable in a

woman, especially when perpetrated in

the presence of men: no man of taste

can respect a woman who is guilty of it:

though it may create a laugh it will

inevitably excite also disgust in the

minds of all whose good opinions are

worth acquiring. Therefore, not only

avoid all indecent expressions, but

appear not to understand any that

may be uttered in your presence.

Double entendre is detestable in a

woman, especially when perpetrated in

the presence of men: no man of taste

can respect a woman who is guilty of it:

though it may create a laugh it will

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

THE WHIG-NATIONAL CONVENTION.

On the 7th of June—ten days from this day—the National Convention of the Whig party will meet at Philadelphia to nominate Candidates for President and Vice President. The prospect is that all the States will be duly represented, except probably Arkansas, Texas, and South Carolina, and that the delegation will be very much divided in sentiment respecting the proper selection to be made for the first office in the gift of the people. Commencing at the East, we find Maine divided between Clay and Taylor—a majority of the Delegates being in favor of the first. Massachusetts and New Hampshire will vote unitely at the start for Daniel Webster; and in the end, their votes may decide the result between the other candidates. We really do not know, or do not remember the preference expressed by the Whigs of Vermont—the bright Eastern “Star that never sets” between the candidates—but think that it was probably for Mr. Clay. Rhode Island and Connecticut go full-breasted, we believe, for “the sage of Ashland.” A large majority of the Delegates from New York will take the same course, though some of the Districts gave no specific instructions, and one or two expressed a preference for Gen. Scott. Pennsylvania will go into the Convention very much divided. The following is a list of the Delegates:

Wm. F. Johnston of Armstrong; Senator Samuel Bell of Berks. 5 Delegates.

REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES.

1. John Lindsay. 13. David Taggart.

2. Henry White. 14. T. M. Bibbhouse.

3. Samuel Allen. 15. David Horner.

4. Samuel Ware. 16. E. M. Biddle.

5. J. G. Henderson. 17. James Irvin.

6. Henry King. 18. S. S. Austin.

7. Townsend Haines. 19. Joseph Ottinger.

8. Thos. E. Franklin. 20. William Henry.

9. Diller Luther. 21. T. E. Dale.

10. A. E. Brown. 22. John J. Pearson.

11. Sherman D. Phelps. 23. Samuel P. Johnson.

12. L. P. Williston. 24. Thomas White.

Of the Senatorial Delegates, Mr. Johnston prefers Gen. Scott—Mr. Bell, Mr. Clay, or secondly, Gen. Taylor. The first four Districts are in the City and County of Philadelphia, and the Delegates were elected without instructions. Mr. White is an intimate personal friend of Mr. Clay, and the other three are either for Clay or Taylor. Messrs. Henderson, Heaton, Franklin, Luther, Williston, Taggart, Dale and Johnson are understood to prefer Mr. Clay, and to be divided between Gen. Scott and Taylor as to their second choice. Messrs. Bibbhouse, Horner, Irvin, Ottinger, Pearson and White, are Scott men, either by instructions or by choice; while we are uninformed as to the preferences of Messrs. Phelps, Biddle, Henry and King. Mr. Brown, of the 10th District, and S. S. Austin, of the 18th District, are out and out for Taylor. New Jersey chooses her Delegates this week, and the indications are that they will be for Clay. Delaware goes first for her distinguished statesman, John M. Clayton; we are not apprised of her second choice. Maryland is first for Clay next for Taylor. Virginia expressed herself in favor of Gen. Taylor; but two or three of her Delegates personally prefer Mr. Clay. North Carolina is divided in sentiment; but, we believe, that a majority of her delegates is composed of Taylor men. Georgia goes altogether for Taylor; and Alabama the same way, except the Mobile District. Florida and Mississippi are both, we believe, for Gen. Taylor, without division; and Louisiana will probably go the same way, though her Delegation contains warm friends of Mr. Clay. Missouri is for Taylor. Tennessee sends a majority of Taylor Delegates, though two or three of the Districts will be represented by friends of Mr. Clay. There is a division of sentiment among the Kentucky Delegates; but a majority will no doubt vote for Mr. Clay. The Delegates from Illinois, as far as heard from, prefer Mr. Clay, while as to those from Indiana we have seen nothing which enables us to state their preferences. They will probably be divided between Clay, Scott and Taylor. Ohio is split up into very near equal thirds, we judge, between Clay, Corwin and Scott. Michigan goes entire for Clay—Iowa, for Taylor, and Wisconsin we know nothing about.

From the above statement our readers will perceive that it is impossible for us to predict the nominations of the Whig National Convention. Mr. Clay will no doubt show the greatest strength on the first ballot; but his friends will not be numerous enough, in all probability, to secure a majority of the whole number of votes in his favor at that time. Gen. Taylor will be at least second in strength in the Convention, while Gen. Scott's friends will be respectable in number at first, with a prospect of continual accessions should the ballottings be prolonged.

In this state of affairs it becomes the duty of every good Whig to await with calmness and composure the determinations of the National Convention, resolved to support its nomine, whoever he may be. That he will be Honest, Patriotic, Sincere—a friend of Sound Principles and Judicious Measures—we know, because no other than such a man is named in connection with the nomination. Be he Clay, Taylor or Scott—Clayton, Corwin, Webster, Crittenden, Mangum, or any other of our distinguished Whigs, let us all unite cordially in his support, for any of such men as we have named, is fully worthy of the confidence and exertions of every true Whig. We have our choice—a decided and uncompromising choice—one which we have entertained ever since we became capable of forming a judgment about public men and public measures—the enthusiasm of the London Times gives the account

of youth, and the confirmed and deliberate selection of manhood—but we have yielded to the now favor of that pure patriot and sound publican soldier, General Courtney, the lamented Garrison, and ruptured a warm and somewhat desultory discussion on Thursday, on the necessity of the unqualified adoption by the Assembly of France, in the presence of 200,000 of the people. Of this formal Proclamation of the Republic, by the Assembly of France, in the presence of sea-going vessels for a long time. This immense surplus will this year remain on our hands. It appears, therefore, to

the point of death.

The Chartists and Reform movements

continued throughout Great Britain.

The most important event was the

Assembly of France, in the presence of

200,000 of the people.

of the Paris Correspondent of the

London Times gives the account

of the steppe with these words

“to receive our suffrage, we are prepared to sacrifice our rights, we are prepared to

surrender him, if need be, to the demands of the Whig National Convention. Will not all Whigs do the same with their respective preferences?”

—York Rep.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The Cunard steamer Caledonia, Capt. Leach, arrived at Boston on Sunday, with dates from Liverpool to the 6th

in some degree restored. General Courtis added: “In consequence, I propose that the Provisional Government

and the citizen representatives proceed

to the portico of the Palace.”

This took place about half past 5 o'clock.

The mass of people proceeded to the bridge which separates the Place de la

Concorde from the Chamber of Representa-

tives. The scene that presented itself defies description. The colors of the National

Guards had been brought within the rail-

ing by the time that I arrived. Some-

thing was wanting, but it was soon forth-

coming. “The colors of the army” were called for in voices of thunder.

They were brought forward, and then re-commenced the Proclamation of that

Republic, the acceptance of it and the

fraternization of the 20th of April; but

it would seem that the enthusiasm yes-

terday surpassed that observable on the

day just mentioned, and it was stimula-

ted by the thunder of the canon of the

Invalides.

I have not time for further description.

The Republic was proclaimed and ac-

cepted unequivocally by the National

Assembly, in the presence of 200,000 of

the people of Paris. “Woe to those, or

to any class who shall occasion doubts

at the sincerity of that acceptance.” I

hear at every side to day, “To retract

is impossible. The slightest appearance

of reaction will raise Paris in flames and

deluge its streets with blood.”

From all that I have seen and heard, this is the general impression produced by the events of yesterday.

The following proclamation was posted up on the walls of Paris, yesterday morning:

“The National Assembly, the faithful

interpreter of the sentiments of the peo-

ple, by whom it has been elected, previ-

ously to commencing its labors,—

“Declares in the name of the French

People, and in the face of the entire

world, that the Republic, proclaimed on

the 25th of February, 1848, is and shall

remain, the form of the Government of

France.”

“The Government desired by France

has adopted the motto, “Liberty, Equal-

ity, Fraternity.”

“In the name of the country, the Na-

tional Assembly entreats Frenchmen of

every political party, to forget former

feuds, and to form in future but one fam-

ily. The day upon which the represen-

tatives of the people met is for all the

citizens, the seal of concord and frater-

nitry. “Vive la République!”

The Times adds:

“The letter of our private corre-

spondent just received, is occupied with that

important proceeding, but it refers to an-

other, and not less momentous question

—War. All the accounts that had

reached him led to the apprehension that

war between France and Austria was all

but inevitable.”

INDIAN WAR IN OREGON.

Four Battles—The Whites Victorious

Mausacre of Missionaries!

In the Pittsburg Gazette, we find the following important telegraphic despatch, dated Lou-

isville, May 21, 1848.

By the arrival of Major Meek, from

the West, we have late and important

news from Oregon, where all is confu-

sion and bloodshed between the Whites

and Indians. Four powerful tribes have

united, and commenced a deadly war.

Four battles took place in January, in

three of which the Whites were success-

ful in beating their enemy. Five hun-

dred Whites fought a body of two thou-

sand Indians a whole day, when the In-

dians retreated, after wounding a great

number of Whites.

On the 29th of November, a most hor-

rid and brutal massacre was committed

by the Cayuse Indians, at the Presby-

terian Mission, at Walla-Walla Valley.

Dr. White, his man and wife, with eight-

teen others, were killed, and sixty or

seventy taken prisoners. The houses

were burned to the ground. The unfor-

unate prisoners were subsequently ran-

somed, through the agency of Peter Sken

Odgen, chief factor of the Hudson's Bay

Company.

Major Meek pushed up the river yes-

terday, on his way to Washington, with

despatches for the Government, asking

for immediate aid on the part of the Or-

egon settlers.

Reports were current that the French

army of observation in the Alps had en-

tered Savoy, and joined with the Italians

against the Austrians.

Mehmet Ali was reported to be at

no more sale in Europe for American

flour. With the now immense produc-

tion of breadstuffs in this country, what

prices are grain and flour to be next fall?

The most important event was the

formal Proclamation of the Republic,

of breadstuffs sufficient to freight all our

ships for a long time. This

is named in connection with the nomina-

tion. Be he Clay, Taylor or Scott—

Clayton, Corwin, Webster, Crittenden,

Mangum, or any other of our distinguis-

hed Whigs, let us all unite cordially in his

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Citizens of Adams County.
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, at the next election, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. Should I be nominated and elected, my best efforts shall be directed to a faithful and proper discharge of the duties of the office.

WILLIAM PICKES.

Reading township, Feb. 14.

Friends and Fellow Citizens of Adams County:

ENCOURAGED by my friends, and suffering under the loss of my right arm, lately, I offer myself a candidate for the Office of Sheriff, at the ensuing election, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. If nominated and elected, my best efforts shall be brought into action to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

LEONARD M'ELWEE.

Huntington township, March 6.

To the Citizens of Adams County.

HAVE been induced, by the encouragement and representations of numerous friends, to announce myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. If nominated and elected, my best efforts shall be directed to a faithful and proper discharge of the duties of the office.

H. DENWINDIE.

Latimore township, March 13.

To the Citizens of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next General Election (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. If nominated and elected, I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the Office with fidelity.

EPHRAIM SWOPE.

Germany township, Feb. 21.

To the Citizens of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next General Election (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. If nominated and elected, I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the Office with fidelity.

AARON COX.

Latimore township, Feb. 28.

To the Voters of Adams County.

I HEREBY again announce myself a candidate for the office of SHERIFF (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support.

DAVID M' MURDIE.

Franklin township, Feb. 28.

To the Afflicted!

REGISTER & RECORDER.

To the Voters of Adams County.

AT the suggestion of many friends in different sections of the county, I am induced again to offer myself for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of a Whig County Convention. Three years ago, through the kindness of my Whig friends, I was enabled to come off second best in Convention as a candidate for Register and Recorder, and this year I trust, in like manner, to be so fortunate as to secure the nomination. I return my grateful thanks to my friends for their former support, and respectfully solicit of all such, and of the Whigs of the county generally, their favorable consideration in the present canvass.

WM W. HAMERSLY.

Petersburg, (Y. S.) March 6.

To the Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW CITIZENS—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, at the ensuing election, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.) If nominated and elected, the favor will be thankfully received, and the duties of the office discharged faithfully, to the best of my ability.

JAAMES MILHENNY.

Mountjoy township, Feb. 28.

To the Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW CITIZENS—I offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, at the next election, (subject to the decision of the Whig nominating Convention.)

R. W. M'SHERRY.

Feb. 21.

To the free and independent Voters of Adams County.

AT the earnest solicitation of many friends, I am induced to offer myself as an independent Candidate for REGISTER & RECORDER of Adams county. Should I be elected, I shall feel under many obligations to the public, and shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

WILLIAM F. WALTER.

Straban township, April 10.

PROTHONOTARY.

To the Independent Voters of Adams County.

FRIENDS and Fellow-Citizens—I offer myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the Office of Prothonotary of Adams county, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. Should I be nominated and elected, I will be thankful for the favor, and discharge the duties of the office with fidelity, to the best of my ability.

WM. W. PAXTON.

March 6.

To the Public generally.

Fellow-Citizens and Friends: I RESPECTFULLY inform you that I announce myself as a candidate for the office of PROTHONOTARY.

of Adams county, at the next election, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. Should I receive the nomination and be elected, I will discharge the duties of said office with fidelity, and to the best of my ability.

JOHN PICKING.

East Berlin, Feb. 21.

CLERK OF THE COURTS.

To the Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW CITIZENS—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for CLERK OF THE COURTS, (subject to the decision of the Whig Convention.) If nominated and elected, I will faithfully and impartially perform the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

S. R. RUSSELL.

Feb. 21.

To the Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW CITIZENS—Through the persuasion of numerous friends, I offer myself for your suffrages, as a candidate for the CLERK OF THE COURTS, (subject to the decision of the Whig Convention) and respectfully solicit your support. If nominated and elected, I will endeavor to discharge the duties incumbent on me, to the best of my ability.

EDEN NORRIS.

Straban township, March 27.

To the Citizens of Adams County.

ENCOURAGED by numerous friends, and suffering under the loss of my right arm, lately, I offer myself a candidate for the Office of Sheriff, at the ensuing election, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. If nominated and elected, my best efforts shall be brought into action to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

LEONARD M'ELWEE.

Huntington township, March 6.

To the Citizens of Adams County.

HAVE been induced, by the encouragement and representations of numerous friends, to announce myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. If nominated and elected, my best efforts shall be directed to a faithful and proper discharge of the duties of the office.

DANIEL MINNIGH.

Latimore township, March 13.

To the Citizens of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next General Election (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. If nominated and elected, I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the Office with fidelity.

EPHRAIM SWOPE.

Germany township, Feb. 21.

To the Citizens of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next General Election (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. If nominated and elected, I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the Office with fidelity.

WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON.

Steam Factory, and PATENTEE of the WALKING CANE UMBRELLA,

SIGN OF THE LADY AND EAGLE.

NO. 104 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

A Sentimental Journey, by L. Sterne, illustrated as above, by Darley, stitched.

Camp Life of a Volunteer, by "One who has seen the Elephant," 8vo.

Bry's Works, in 1 vol. 8vo., including all his suppressed and attributed Poems, with six beautiful engravings.

Josephus's Works, 2 vols. 8vo., sheep gilt.

A variety of Bibles and Hymn Books—fine editions; The Rural Register and Almanac for Gardeners; The American Chesterfield; The Daughter's own Book; Life of Commodore Paul Jones, 8vo. illustrations; Weems' Life of Washington, Jackson, and Marion; Winchester's Family Prayers; The New Testament, royal 8vo. large type; new edition for Families; Biddle's Natural History, 60 plates; Dr. Ruschenberger's series of School Books, &c. &c.

Books not on hand, furnished and delivered in any quantity at short notice, and at the lowest prices, with a general assortment of Miscellaneous and Theological Books.

Teachers and Parents will bear in mind that I keep a constant supply of all the School and College Books now in use, and that my prices are much lower than the regular prices. Also,

Writing Paper, Plain and Fancy Note Paper and Envelopes; Steel Pens of the most approved make; Sealing Wax, and Stationery in general, at reduced prices at KELLER KURTZ'S Cheap Book Store, opposite the Bank.

April 10.

TO THE AFFLICTED!

Compound Medicated Candy

FOR the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Pains and Oppressions of the breast, and all other Pulmonary complaints, and other diseases which have a tendency to produce Consumption. It serves also as an effectual clearer of the voice.

This Candy is entirely a vegetable preparation, the principal ingredients being Horseradish, Wild Cherry, Sarsaparilla, Bousier, Elecampane, Liquorice, Flaxseed, Iceland Moss, Prickly Ash, &c. and will, if taken in time, relieve the system from those distressing afflictions that tend to Consumption.

One great advantage in this valuable medicine is its cheapness, the public not being imposed upon by the enormously high prices which are generally exacted for Patent and other medical preparations, each Package containing directions. Call and try it!

Prepared and sold at the Confection and Variety Store of the subscriber in West York street, one square from the Court-house, and next door to Thompson's Hotel. It can also be had at S. FORSY'S Drug Store.

The subscriber as usual continues his Bakery, and is prepared to supply parties at the shortest notice, with choice Cakes, &c.

C. WEAVER.

Gettysburg, Nov. 9.

TO PURCHASERS OF IRON AND STEEL.

THE subscriber, Importers and Dealers in Foreign and American Iron, beg leave to call the attention of purchasers of IRON and STEEL, to the new assortment of Suede, Norwegian, Refined, Cable and Common English Iron, which they now have and are constantly receiving from Europe direct. Also, American Iron, consisting of Hoop, Band, Scroll, &c., English, Russia and American Sheet Iron; Small Round and Square Iron, from 3-16ths and upwards; Boiler and Flue Iron, Horse Shoe and Nail Rods, Axle Iron, various sizes; Locomotive, Tire and Railroad Iron; Angle Iron, Half-Round Iron, &c. Spring and Blistered Steel, from best stamps of Suede Iron; Cast and Sheet Steel, &c., all of which they offer at the lowest prices, for cash, or at six months for approved reference, and to which they invite the attention of purchasers before replenishing their stocks.

Also, PIG and BLOOM IRON received on commission, on which advances will be made.

EARPS & BRINK.

Iron and Steel Merchants,

117 North Water St., & 56 North Del. Avenue, Philadelphia, March 20.

4m

Shepherd's Sarsaparilla

IS a compound preparation for the cure of Diseases of the Blood, Coughs, Colds, Rheumatism, Scrofula, White Swelling, &c., &c.

There being 32 doses in a bottle, which costs only 75 cents, it is the cheapest and best medicine now in use.

Much less than 10 cents per dose.

Most of the Cough preparations cost from fifty cents to one dollar per bottle, and contain only from 10 to 15 doses.

This Sarsaparilla is effectual in its operation,

and does not vomit or purge. Shepherd's Cough Candy, for Coughs, Colds, &c., price 12½ cents per package. For sale by the Proprietor's Agent, KELLER KURTZ.

May 1.

WHOLESALE

CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

No. 1523 Market Street, (between 4th and 5th,) PHILADELPHIA.

Agents.—S. S. FORSY, Gettysburg; Joseph R. Henry, Abbottstown; M. Morris & Son, Hanover; C. A. Morris & Co., York; L. Denig, Chambersburg.

April 24.

Jewelry, Watch Guards,

WATCH Chains, Keys, Spectacles, &c., &c.

can always be had at the Clock & Watch Establishment of

ALEX. FRAZER.

July 1.

WATCHES, of all kinds, will be cleaned

and repaired at the shortest notice, at

FRAZER'S Clock & Watch Establishment, in

Gettysburg.

JACOB REED.

Philadelphia, March 6.

3m

Choice, Popular & Standard Books, For sale at Philadelphia and New York prices.

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of Adams county and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at the Cheap Book Store of KELLER KURTZ, 4 doors east of the Court-house, opposite the Bank, and examine large assortment of valuable Books just received from the extensive Publishing House of Griggs, Elliot & C., among which are the following:

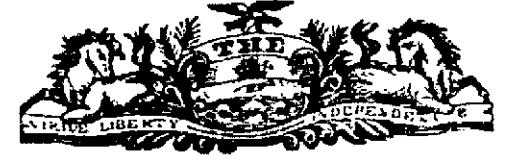
The Errors of Modern Infidelity, illustrated and交给 S. M. Schneuer, A. M., in 1 vol. 12mo, cloth. Just published.

We cannot but regard this work, in whatever we view it in reference to its design, as one of the most masterly productions of the age, and fitted to unroot one of the most fondly cherished and dangerous of all ancient or modern errors. God bless such a work, armed with his own truth, and doing fierce and successful battle against black infidelity, which would bring his majesty and word down to the tribunal of human reason, for condemnation and annihilation.—*Albion Spectator.*

It we cannot but regard this work, in whatever we view it in reference to its design, as one of the most masterly productions of the age, and fitted to unroot one of the most fondly cherished and dangerous of all ancient or modern errors. God bless such a work, armed with his own truth, and doing fierce and successful battle against black infidelity, which would bring his majesty and word down to the tribunal of human reason, for condemnation and annihilation.—*Albion Spectator.*

It is by far the fullest and most interesting biography of Gen. Taylor we have ever seen.—*Ridgway's Whig Chronicle.*</

the capital of the enemies of his country, not with his victorious divisions following him to his native land, exulting in his unparalleled triumphs, but escorted by a single company of dragoons, disarmed, but not dishonored!



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, May 29, 1848.

The new Council of the Borough of Gettysburg have organized by the appointment of Mr. SAMUEL MCNEARY as President, and D. M'CONAUGHEY, Esq., Clerk and Treasurer.—ROBERT TATE and HENRY HUGHES have been appointed High Constables.

Among the graduates at Princeton Theological Seminary, on the 18th inst., was the Rev. Wm. M. Paxton, son of Col. J. D. Paxton, of this country. He has accepted a call from the Presbyterian Church at Greencastle, lately under the pastoral charge of Mr. Moore.

The "Valedictory Address to the Graduating Class of the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College, March 7th, 1848, by Wm. K. Grant, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology," has been politely furnished us by Prof. Gilbert. It contains a great deal of excellent advice.

Graham's Magazine, for June, is on our table. It is a beautiful number. Its embellishments are a portrait of the celebrated Capt. Walker, of the Texan Rangers, a view of Cincinnati, and the Paris fashions. The contents are all original, from the pens of able writers.

Samuel Galloway, Esq., formerly of Gettysburg, is the Delegate from the 10th District of Ohio to the Whig National Convention.

The Erie Bank.

The Erie Gazette says: "The notes of this Bank are taken at par by merchants and business men generally. Every one here has confidence in their ultimate redemption, and, therefore, a general disposition is manifested to hold on to them for the present rather than let them go at a sacrifice. This is the true course. The Bank possesses sufficient means to meet all her liabilities, and will, we believe, do so in good faith, in time. All that is necessary is, to exercise a little patience."

The Madison Papers.

The whole country will be gratified to learn that the bill for the purchase of the Madison papers, which some time ago passed the Senate, was on Saturday week (the anniversary of the birth of the universally beloved Mrs. Madison) taken up in the House of Representatives, and finally passed. The sum appropriated is \$25,000—\$3,000 of which is to be paid to Mrs. M., and the remainder to be invested in stocks for her advantage during her lifetime, and to be bequeathed by will as she may deem proper.

Nothing of any consequence has been done in either House of Congress during the past week—a large portion of the members being in attendance upon the Locofoco National Convention at Baltimore.

The new iron bridge across Jones' Falls, Fayette street, Baltimore, fell on Thursday morning last, with a tremendous crash, and several persons who were on it at the time were severely injured. None were killed, however.

Andrew Jackson Ogle, of Somerset, has been nominated for Congress in the 16th district of this State, now represented by the Hon. Andrew Stewart.

Prince Lucien Mérat, a nephew of Napoleon, who sailed from this country upon the first report of the breaking out of the French Revolution, has been elected to the National Assembly.

The London Sun publishes an advertisement, signed by fifty royal and noble ladies, declaring their intention not to purchase any article of dress that is not of British manufacture. Is this a manifesto against American goods?

In the Philadelphia Court of Oyer & Terminer on Tuesday, the motion for a new trial in the case of Langfeldt, convicted for the murder of Mrs. Rademacher, was refused, and the Court sentenced him to be hung. Langfeldt pertinaciously protested his innocence, after the sentence had been pronounced.

Fire at Columbia.

The dwellings of Isaac Vaughan and John B. Edwards, at Columbia, Pa., were destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning week. The former lost \$300 in money. The occupants barely escaped with their lives.

The Cost of an Army.

It is calculated that during the last 33 years the maintenance of the Prussian army has cost \$600,000,000!—This is not a very large figure. Our war with Mexico, says the Germantown Telegraph, should it continue a couple of years longer, will cost about the half of it.

The Treaty.

It is rumored that news reached New Orleans on the 15th, that the Treaty of Peace had been rejected by the Mexican Congress at Queretaro.

The latest news from the South would seem to indicate that Almonte, Bustamente and Paredes have got up another revolution in Mexico. It is said that they have sounded the cry, "war without quarter." The peace negotiations are said to have failed, and the Mexican Congress dispersed.

Gens. Worth and Scott.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American states that the proposition of Gen. Worth which was submitted to the Court of Inquiry, to withdraw his charges against General Scott, has been accepted by the Administration, and therefore that all proceedings in the case will be quashed.

Yucatan.

Intelligence has been received from Yucatan, that hostilities had recommenced between the whites and Indians, and the work of extermination of the former is going on fearfully. On the 7th, the Indians entered the town of Merida, and butchered two hundred of its inhabitants, men and children, and subjected the women to degradation.

A young Irish woman died in New York on Sunday, in consequence of exposure to heat.

Gen. Scott at Home.

This distinguished commander arrived on the morning of the 21st inst. at his home in the village of Elizabethtown, (New Jersey,) which for many years has been his residence when not absent on duty. His suite, consisting of Capt. Scott, Capt. Williams, and Lieut. Hamilton, Aides-de-Camp, and Dr. Triplett, Surgeon of the U. S. A., went on to New York.—The General is in excellent health. The Sabbath passed in quiet, but on Monday his reception was worthy of his friends, neighbors and countrymen, who had assembled to do him honor. Thousands poured in from the surrounding country to see him. A stage was erected in front of the Court-house, decorated with flags, &c., and at 8 o'clock a procession was formed, which defiled through a portion of the town. On returning to the stand, General Scott was addressed by the Mayor—to which he replied with much emotion. He said it was more than thirty years since he first took up his residence in this borough—that he never left it without regret, nor returned to it without pleasure. It was his home, and when abroad, on public duty, it was the home of his better half, his wife and children. Returning now from a scene of distant service, after enduring sufferings by sea and land, he was deeply touched with the hearty welcome here given to him. It was more touching in coming from neighbors, friends and countrymen. He was poor in all but themselves. He could give nothing in return but a soldier's heart, and the grasp of a soldier's hand: and that heart and that hand his neighbors had this day made their own forever.

This brief and touching appeal was received with deafening cheers, after which the Mayor announced that the General would receive such of his fellow citizens as chose, on the stand.—Accordingly, for nearly an hour, an unbroken chain of men, women and children, pressed on the stage, shaking the General's hand; and, finally, the whole assembly departed abundantly gratified, and without an accident of any sort to mar the happiness and sincerity of this Home Festival.

A deputation from New York arrived at Elizabethtown on Monday to invite Gen. Scott to the city to receive their thanks for his brilliant services. The General consented to go, and Thursday last was the day fixed for his reception. It was, we have no doubt, a most brilliant affair.

Latest from Mexico.

The schr. May, Capt. Allen, arrived at New Orleans on the morning of the 15th, from Vera Cruz, bringing later intelligence from Mexico. A quorum of the Mexican Congress had at last assembled at Queretaro, and were only waiting the arrival of the American Commissioners, Messrs. Sevier and Clifford, to commence deliberations on the Treaty of Peace. The opinions on the peace question, were various and conflicting.

A letter from Queretaro, dated April 2, 11 o'clock at night, says that an address to the following purport had just been issued: "The people of Mexico having become weary with suffering the oppression and the sport of petty tyrants, they, by the omnipotent exercise of their will, discard what is called the General Government of the Nation established at Queretaro, and prostrate to the earth its treacherous oppressors. At 9 o'clock on the night of this day, without any resistance, it proclaims the only plan which in the present circumstances can save the country, viz: war, and war without truce or quarter until an honorable peace is concluded. Such is the programme of this happy resolution, at the head of which the distinguished Generals Almonte, Bustamente and Paredes, to whose voice all who are Mexicans rather than partisans will respond. The tocsin of Liberty has sounded at last—Sons of Biedago and Iturbide awake—the invincible hand of Providence points out to you the road by which every nation of the globe shall occupy its true place. Mexicans, fulfill your destiny."

American deserters were continually arriving at Queretaro; during the last three days no less than twenty presented themselves to the Mexican Government, and were immediately incorporated in the San Patria Company. The garrison of Queretaro is composed of 820 men of all arms.

A wager of \$10,000 has been made for and against ratification of the Treaty of Peace, and it is said that several Deputies are concerned in the bet.

A correspondent of the Picayune, writing from Queretaro, says that Gen. Herrera has been nominated for the Presidency, and that a majority of the Deputies would vote for him.

Highly Important—if True.

The Treaty Rejected.

It is rumored that news reached New Orleans on the 15th, that the Treaty of Peace had been rejected by the Mexican Congress at Queretaro.

The latest news from the South would seem to indicate that Almonte, Bustamente and Paredes have got up another revolution in Mexico. It is said that they have sounded the cry, "war without quarter." The peace negotiations are said to have failed, and the Mexican Congress dispersed.

Gens. Worth and Scott.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American states that the proposition of Gen. Worth which was submitted to the Court of Inquiry, to withdraw his charges against General Scott, has been accepted by the Administration, and therefore that all proceedings in the case will be quashed.

Yucatan.

Intelligence has been received from Yucatan, that hostilities had recommenced between the whites and Indians, and the work of extermination of the former is going on fearfully. On the 7th, the Indians entered the town of Merida, and butchered two hundred of its inhabitants, men and children, and subjected the women to degradation.

A young Irish woman died in New York on Sunday, in consequence of exposure to heat.

Locofoco National Convention.

The Locofoco National Convention assembled in Baltimore on Monday last, undisputed delegates appearing from all the States, excepting New York, which sends two rival delegations, the Barnburners and Old Hookers—and South Carolina, from which but one delegate appears, who claims the right of casting nine votes, the entire vote of the State.

The proceedings of the Convention were characterized by much warm discussion and excited feeling, the rival candidates all having zealous friends and booners on the ground.

Monday was spent in the preliminary organization of the Convention, Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, being chosen President. It was determined that the nine South Carolina votes should be allowed to the delegate from that State. The New York difficulty was referred to a Committee, with instructions to report on Tuesday.

Tuesday's proceedings opened with a grand battle upon a Resolution requiring a two-thirds vote of the Convention to nominate a candidate. After a protracted and somewhat bitter debate, the resolution was carried, 175 to 78. The Committee on the New York Delegation reported that before entering upon any examination of the credentials of the rival delegates, the Committee had required of both a pledge to support the nominees of the Convention; that the Old Hooker delegation had given the required pledge, but the Barnburners positively refused "to submit to such a condition which impeached their integrity"—they must be admitted unconditionally or not at all. The Committee therefore declined examining the credentials of the Barnburners, and recommended to the Convention to admit the Old Hooker Delegation as the legitimate representatives of the State of New York.

Another protracted struggle ensued which terminated in the Convention agreeing to hear both delegations on Wednesday morning—two hours being allotted to each delegation to press their respective claims.

On Wednesday, the time of the Convention was exclusively occupied in debating the New York difficulty. The Convention finally determined to admit both delegations, by one majority—126 to 125.

On Thursday morning, the resolution as amended, (to the effect that both contesting delegations from New York be admitted to seats, with power to cast a joint vote equal in number to that which the State is entitled in the Electoral College,) was carried, 133 to 118—so that both Delegations from New York were received into the brotherhood of the Convention.

Mr. Dickinson then read a protest from the "Hunker" delegates of New York against admitting the "Barnburners." It denounced the proceedings as unjust, and calculated to satisfy neither party, while it would produce much mischief. The reading of the paper caused great sensation in the Convention.

Mr. Cambreleng asked permission for the Barnburner delegation to retire, which was granted. They then left the Convention in a body, and did not return. They afterwards published a protest against the action of the Convention in admitting the Hunkers—but do not indicate what their action may be hereafter in regard to the nominations.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for the Presidency, and on the fourth ballot, LEWIS CASS, of Michigan, having received more than two-thirds of the whole number, was declared nominated. The "Hunker" delegation from New York, took no part in the proceedings, refusing to vote upon either ballot—but afterwards gave in their adhesion, as did the other States which had voted against Gen. Cass. The following was the vote:

1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
Cass, 125	133	156	179
Buchanan, 55	55	41	33
Woodbury, 53	54	53	25
Calhoun, 9	—	—	—
Dallas, 3	3	—	—
Worth, 6	4	5	1
Butler, —	—	—	3

In the afternoon session, Gen. WM. O. BUTLER, of Kentucky, at present commander-in-chief of the Army in Mexico, was nominated for the Vice Presidency on the second ballot, receiving 167 votes, Gen. Quitman 61—scattering 24. He was then unanimously nominated.

A wager of \$10,000 has been made for and against ratification of the Treaty of Peace, and it is said that several Deputies are concerned in the bet.

A correspondent of the Picayune, writing from Queretaro, says that Gen. Herrera has been nominated for the Presidency, and that a majority of the Deputies would vote for him.

The French Government and Slavery.

One of the last acts of the Provisional Government of France was to publish a decree abolishing slavery in the French colonies.—The decree declares that—

"The principle that the soil of France emancipates the slave who touches it, is applied to the colonies and possessions of the Republic.

"In future, every Frenchman, even when in a foreign country, is interdicted from possessing, purchasing, or selling slaves, and from participating, directly or indirectly, in any traffic or dealing in this nature. Every infraction of these provisions shall involve the loss of the quality of a French citizen. Nevertheless, Frenchmen who shall find themselves affected by these provisions shall be allowed three years to conform to them, from the time of the promulgation of this decree. Those who may become possessors of slaves, by inheritance, gift, or marriage, shall, under the same penalty, emancipate or alienate them within the same delay, from the day on which their possession shall have commenced."

Thus the French Government, which was only provisional, abolishes absolute slavery by a simple decree—arriving at a result, to attempt which in these United States, would dissolve the Union in an instant, or create a rebellion, the like of which was seldom known even in France.

Death by Lightning.—As Mr. Wm. Patterson Colmery, of Wilmington, Del., was riding out in the country on horseback, on Saturday, he took shelter under a tree during a thunder storm that occurred about 3 o'clock, which being struck by lightning, himself and his horse were instantly killed.

Connecticut Senators.—The Hon. Truman Smith, (now a Representative in Congress,) was, on Friday week, chosen by the Legislature of his State to be a Senator of the United States for six years from the 3d day of March next, to succeed Mr. Niles.

On the same day the Hon. R. S. Baldwin was chosen to be a Senator of the United States (in continuation of his present commission) for the residue of the term of the late Senator Huntington.

The Little Loco!—Married, at Temple, Maine, Adam Mott, to Aunt Titie Freeman. The entire weight is said to be 550 pounds—the gentleman weighing 340 and the lady 210 pounds.

The Aspect in Mexico.

General Twiggs recently declared that the troops in Mexico were dying at the rate of a regiment a month. How many thousands, or tens of thousands, have already perished there? it is not in the mind of mortal man to compute. It has not been alone in the battle, amid the clangor of arms, or hymned by the shouts of victory, that our brave fellows have died.

It is in the records of the hospitals that the extent of the frightful loss of life sustained in this war is to be learned. Here we find the enemy, whose artillery, more deadly than buckshot ball and bristling bayonet, has swept from existence many thousand American citizens.

Death has lurked in every nook of the mountains and valleys of Mexico. He has stalked in the chapparal, and couched in the tall grass of the prairie. He has swept by in the breeze, darting his arrows in the disguise of sunbeams. He has fallen with deadly weight in the dews of the evening, and risen in the morning with the poison malaria of the marshes.

He has had his home in the bite of the serpent, and has swept along on the wings of the insect. He has been ever present, unseen and unfelt until his fatal sting has been planted, and the victim has been doomed to destruction!

The bones of the dead privates lie bleaching in a Mexican sun. The sun of their native but ungrateful land, shines on the monuments of their officers, and tells of their bravery and heroism. But the soldier dies, and is forgotten! His name is engraved on no marble tablet, and long ere he becomes food for beasts of prey, his name is forgotten, except as it is embalmed in the aching hearts of relatives and friends!

And, according to Gen. Twiggs, this wholesale destruction is still going on, and there

seems to be no prospect of its discontinuance.

By the latest New Orleans papers we learn that the Mexican Congress evinces no disposition to make peace. On the contrary, the cry has gone abroad, "war without truce or quarter." After all the blood that has been shed, the lives that have been lost, and the money that has been squandered, we have not "conquered a peace." Our troops are "dying by regiments," and we are achieving "great glory!" This is the present aspect of affairs in Mexico.

What a Horrid Picture!—In New York, on Friday last, four men who were so drunk that they could scarcely stand, were seen bearing a coffin, containing the corpse of a full grown person, followed by two women as mourners, and a boy carrying a shovel. These seven persons composed the entire funeral train.

The five franc piece, the new coinage of the French republic, is an exact reproduction, except in the date, of that struck under the republic of the last century, hundreds of which may be found in different banks.

What a Horrid Picture!—In New York, on Friday last, four men who were so drunk that they could scarcely stand, were seen bearing a coffin, containing the corpse of a full grown person, followed by two women as mourners, and a boy carrying a shovel. These seven persons composed the entire funeral train.

British Troops Ordered Home.

Three regiments of troops, now stationed in Canada, have been ordered home by the British Government.

On Friday the 23d day of June next, at

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Citizens of Adams County. I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the Office of Sheriff, at the next election, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. Should I be nominated and elected, my best efforts shall be directed to a faithful and proper discharge of the duties of the office.

WILLIAM FICKES.

Reading township, Feb. 14.

Friends and Fellow Citizens of Adams County:

ENCOURAGED by my friends, and suffering under the loss of my right arm, lately, I offer myself a candidate for the Office of Sheriff, at the ensuing election, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. If nominated and elected, my best efforts shall be brought into action to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

LEONARD M'ELWEE.

Huntington township, March 6.

To the Citizens of Adams County:

I HAVE been induced, by the encouragement of numerous friends to announce myself as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. If nominated and elected, my best efforts shall be brought into action to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

DANIEL MINNICH.

Latinors township, March 13.

To the Citizens of Adams County:

I HAVE been induced, by the encouragement of numerous friends to announce myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. Should I be nominated and elected, my best efforts shall be directed to a faithful and proper discharge of the duties of the office.

S. R. RUSSELL.

Feb. 21.

To the Citizens of Adams County:

I HEREBY again announce myself a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support.

EPHRAIM SWOPE.

Germany township, Feb. 21.

To the Citizens of Adams County:

I HEREBY again announce myself a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. If nominated and elected, I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity.

AARON COX.

Baltimore township, Feb. 28.

To the Voters of Adams County:

I HEREBY again announce myself a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support.

DAVID M' MURDIE.

Franklin township, Feb. 28.

REGISTER & RECORDER.

To the Voters of Adams County:

At the suggestion of many friends in different sections of the country, I am induced again to offer myself for the office of Register and Recorder, (subject to the decision of a Whig County Convention.) Three years ago, through the kindness of my Whig friends, I was enabled to come off second best in Convention as a candidate for Register and Recorder, and this year, trust, in like manner, to be so fortunate as to secure the nomination. I return my grateful thanks to my friends for their support, and respectfully solicit of all such, and of the Whigs of the county generally, their favorable consideration in the present canvass.

WILLIAM H. HAMERSHIE.

Petersburg, (V.S.) March 6.

To the Voters of Adams County:

I HEREBY again announce myself a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, at the ensuing election, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.) If nominated and elected, the favor will be thankfully received, and the duties of the office discharged faithfully, to the best of my ability.

JAMES MILHENNY.

Mounroy township, Feb. 28.

To the Voters of Adams County:

I HEREBY again announce myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, at the next election, (subject to the decision of the Whig nominating Convention.)

R. W. M' SHERRY.

Feb. 21.

To the free and independent Voters of Adams County:

A The earnest solicitation of many friends, induced me to offer myself as an independent Candidate for REGISTER & RECORDER of Adams county. Should I be elected, I shall feel under many obligations to the public, and shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

WILLIAM F. WALTER.

Straban township, April 10.

PROTHONOTARY.

To the Independent Voters of Adams County:

I HEREBY announce myself as a candidate for the Office of PROTHONOTARY, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. Should I be nominated and elected, I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity, to the best of my ability.

WILLIAM F. WALTER.

Straban township, April 10.

TO PURCHASERS OF IRON AND STEEL.

THE subscribers, importers and dealers in

Foreign and American Iron, leave to call the attention of purchasers of IRON and STEEL, to the new assortment of Steel, Norwegian, French, and American Sheet Iron, Round and Square, Iron, Iron, 50-lbs. and upwards; Boiler and Flue Iron, Horse Shoe and Nail Iron, Iron, various sizes, Sheet and Round Iron, &c.

GLO. W. M' CLELLAN.

Feb. 21.

To the Public generally.

Fellow Citizens and Friends:

I HEREBY inform you that I announce myself as a candidate for the office of PROTHONOTARY, of Adams county, at the next election, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. Should I receive the nomination and be elected, I will discharge the duties of said office with fidelity and to the best of my ability.

JOHN PICKING.

East Berlin, Feb. 21.

CLERK OF THE COURTS.

To the Voters of Adams County:

I HEREBY announce myself as a candidate for CLERK OF THE COURTS, (subject to the decision of the Whig Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. Should I be nominated and elected, I will faithfully and impartially perform the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

S. R. RUSSELL.

Feb. 21.

To the Voters of Adams County:

I HEREBY announce myself as a candidate for the Office of Sheriff, at the next election, (subject to the decision of the Whig Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. If nominated and elected, I will endeavor to discharge the duties inculcated on me, to the best of my ability.

EDEN NORRIS.

Straban township, March 27.

To the Citizens of Adams County:

I HEREBY announce myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, at the next election, (subject to the decision of the Whig Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. If nominated and elected, my best efforts shall be brought into action to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

LEONARD M' ELWEE.

Huntington township, March 6.

To the Citizens of Adams County:

I HEREBY announce myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, at the next election, (subject to the decision of the Whig Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. Should I be nominated and elected, my best efforts shall be directed to a faithful and proper discharge of the duties of the office.

H. DENWIDDE.

Feb. 21.

To the Citizens of Adams County:

I HEREBY announce myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, at the next election, (subject to the decision of the Whig Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. Should I be nominated and elected, my best efforts shall be acknowledged by a faithful and proper discharge of the duties of the office.

H. DENWIDDE.

Latimer township, March 13.

To the Citizens of Adams County:

I HEREBY announce myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, at the next election, (subject to the decision of the Whig Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. If nominated and elected, I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity.

EPHRAIM SWOPE.

Germany township, Feb. 21.

To the Citizens of Adams County:

I HEREBY announce myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, at the next election, (subject to the decision of the Whig Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. If nominated and elected, I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity.

AARON COX.

Baltimore township, Feb. 28.

To the Voters of Adams County:

I HEREBY announce myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, at the next election, (subject to the decision of the Whig Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support.

DAVID M' MURDIE.

Franklin township, Feb. 28.

To the Voters of Adams County:

I HEREBY announce myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, at the next election, (subject to the decision of the Whig Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support.

JACOB REED.

Philadelphia, March 6.

WHOLESALE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

NO. 1523 Market Street, between 4th and 5th.

PHILADELPHIA.

The subscriber respectfully solicits the attention of Country Merchants and Dealers generally to an examination of a complete stock of:

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

which for extent, variety and workmanship, he flatters himself will give universal satisfaction, while his reduced scale of prices presents to purchasers inducements which cannot be surpassed by any other establishment in the U.S. States.

JACOB REED.

Philadelphia, March 6.

AGENT AND SOLICITOR

For Patents and Pensions.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and thereby relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter.

GATTYSBURG, April 3.

UMBRELLAS,

PARASOLS, PARASOLETTES,

AND Walking Cane Umbrellas.

WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON,

STEAM FACTORY,

The only one in the United States,

NO. 104 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

The subscriber respectfully solicits the attention of Country Merchants and Dealers generally to an examination of a complete stock of:

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

which for extent, variety and workmanship, he flatters himself will give universal satisfaction, while his reduced scale of prices presents to purchasers inducements which cannot be surpassed by any other establishment in the U.S. States.

JACOB REED.

Philadelphia, March 6.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS,

PHILADELPHIA.

The subscriber runs a Regular Line of

Burthen Cars between PHILADELPHIA AND YORK for the Transportation of

all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

JACOB REED.

Philadelphia, March 6.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS,

PHILADELPHIA.

The subscriber runs a Regular Line of

Burthen Cars between PHILADELPHIA AND YORK for the Transportation of

all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

JACOB REED.

Philadelphia, March 6.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS,

PHILADELPHIA.

The subscriber runs a Regular Line of

Burthen Cars between PHILADELPHIA AND YORK for the Transportation of

all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

JACOB REED.

Philadelphia, March 6.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS,

PHILADELPHIA.

The subscriber runs a Regular Line of

Burthen Cars between PHILADELPHIA AND YORK for the Transportation of

all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

JACOB REED.

Philadelphia, March 6.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS,

PHILADELPHIA.

The subscriber runs a Regular Line of

Burthen Cars between PHILADELPHIA AND YORK for the Transportation of

all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

JACOB REED.

<p

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

THE WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.

On the 7th of June—ten days from this day—the National Convention of the Whig party will meet at Philadelphia to nominate Candidates for President and Vice President. The prospect is that all the States will be duly represented, except probably Arkansas, Texas, and South Carolina; and the Delegates will be very much divided in sentiment respecting the proper selection to be made for the first office in the gift of the people. Commencing at the East, we find Maine divided between Clay and Taylor—a majority of the Delegates being in favor of the first. Massachusetts and New Hampshire will vote unitedly at the start for Daniel Webster; and in the end, their votes may decide the result between the other candidates. We really do not know, or do not remember the preference expressed by the Whigs of Vermont—the bright Eastern “Star that never sets”—between the candidates; but think that it was probably for Mr. Clay. Rhode Island and Connecticut go full-breasted, we believe, for the sage of Ashland.” A large majority of the Delegates from New York will take the same course, though some of the Districts gave no specific instructions, and one or two expressed a preference for Gen. Scott. Pennsylvania will go into the Convention very much divided. The following is a list of the Delegates:

Wm. F. Johnston, of Armstrong, 2 Senatorial
Samuel Bell, of Berks, 5 Delegates.

REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES.

1 John Lindsay, 13 David Taggart,
2 Henry White, 14 T. M. Bibbighause,
3 Samuel Allen, 15 David Horner,
4 Samuel Ware, 16 E. M. Biddle,
5 J. G. Henderson, 17 James Irvin,
6 Henry King, 18 S. S. Austin,
7 Townsend Haines, 19 Joseph Ottinger,
8 Thos. E. Franklin, 20 William Henry,
9 Diller Luther, 21 T. F. Dale,
10 A. E. Brown, 22 John J. Pearson,
11 Sherman D. Phelps, 23 Samuel P. Johnson,
12 L. P. Williston, 24 Thomas White.

Of the Senatorial Delegates, Mr. Johnston prefers Gen. Scott—Mr. Bell, Mr. Clay, or secondly, Gen. Taylor. The first four Districts are in the City and County of Philadelphia, and the Delegates were elected without instructions. Mr. White is an intimate personal friend of Mr. Clay; and the other three are either for Clay or Taylor. Messrs. Henderson, Haines, Franklin, Luther, Williston, Taggart, Dale and Johnson are understood to prefer Mr. Clay, and to be divided between Gens. Scott and Taylor as to their second choice. Messrs. Bibbighause, Horner, Irvin, Ottinger, Pearson and White, are Scott men, either by instructions or by choice; while we are uninformed as to the preferences of Messrs. Phelps, Biddle, Henry and King. Mr. Brown, of the 10th District, and S. S. Austin, of the 18th District, are out and out for Taylor. New Jersey chooses her Delegates this week, and the indications are that they will be for Clay. Delaware goes first for her distinguished statesman, John M. Clayton; we are not apprised of her second choice. Maryland is first for Clay—next for Taylor. Virginia expressed herself in favor of Gen. Taylor; but two or three of her Delegates personally prefer Mr. Clay. North Carolina is divided in sentiment; but, we believe, that a majority of her delegates is composed of Taylor men. Georgia goes altogether for Taylor; and Alabama the same way, except the Mobile District. Florida and Mississippi are both, we believe, for Gen. Taylor, without division; and Louisiana will probably go the same way, though her Delegation contains warm friends of Mr. Clay. Missouri is for Taylor. Tennessee sends a majority of Taylor Delegates, though two or three of the Districts will be represented by friends of Mr. Clay. There is a division of sentiment among the Kentucky Delegates; but a majority will no doubt vote for Mr. Clay. The Delegates from Illinois, as far as heard from, prefer Mr. Clay, while as to those from Indiana we have seen nothing which enables us to state their preferences. They will probably be divided between Clay, Scott and Taylor. Ohio is split up into very near equal thirds, we judge, between Clay, Corwin and Scott. Michigan goes entire for Clay—Iowa, for Taylor, and Wisconsin we know nothing about.

From the above statement our readers will perceive that it is impossible for us to predict the nominations of the Whig National Convention. Mr. Clay will no doubt show the greatest strength on the first ballot; but his friends will not be numerous enough, in all probability, to secure a majority of the whole number of votes in his favor at that time. Gen. Taylor will be at least second in strength in the Convention, while Gen. Scott's friends will be respectable in number at first, with a prospect of continual accession should the ballottings be prolonged.

In this state of affairs it becomes the duty of every good Whig to await with calmness and composure the determinations of the National Convention, resolved to support its nominee, whoever he may be. That he will be Honest, Patriotic, Sincere—a friend of Sound Principles and Judicious Measures—we

know, because no other than such a man is named in connection with the nomination. Be he Clay, Taylor or Scott—Clayton, Corwin, Webster, Crittenden, Mangum, or any other of our distinguished Whigs, let us all unite cordially in his support, for any of such men as we have named, is fully worthy of the confidence and exertions of every true Whig. We have our choice—a decided and uncompromising choice—one which we have entertained ever since we became capable of forming a judgment about public men and public measures—the enthusiasm

of youth, and the confirmed and deliberate selection of manhood—but we have yielded it ere now in favor of that pure patriot and sound statesman, the lamented HARRISON; and though we should rejoice to see the great man of the age—the noble and generous CLAY, once more placed in a position to receive our suffrage, we are prepared to surrender him, if need be, to the deliberate decisions of the Whig National Convention. Will not all Whigs do the same with their respective preferences?

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The Cunard steamer Caledonia, Capt. Leach, arrived at Boston on Sunday, with dates from Liverpool to the 6th instant.

From Wilmer & Smith's European Times.

The returns of the French elections are now completed, and notwithstanding the utmost exertions of ultra-republicans and communists, who left neither fair nor foul means untried to effect their purpose, the lists exhibit a triumphant testimony to the popularity of the principles propounded and acted upon by Lamarque and his moderate party. Indeed so clearly and emphatically has this expression of popular feeling been manifested, that some fears are entertained of the minority resorting to ulterior measures in order to render the past proceedings nugatory.

Affairs in France were daily growing more settled, notwithstanding two or three occurrences calculated to give alarm. A plot had been discovered to blow up the Hotel de Ville, the seat of the Provisional Government, which was undergoing rigid investigation at the latest accounts. A terrible riot had broke out at Rouen, which was occasioned by causes growing out of the excitement attending the election. It was finally and effectually quelled by the interference of the authorities and military, but not before several lives had been lost.

Spain continues quiet, comparatively speaking.

A good deal of skirmishing has been going on between Denmark and Holstein, but no other great battles have been fought. The Danes were retreating.

Further serious encounters have taken place between the Republican party, (the Schleswig Holsteiners,) assisted by the German confederates, headed by the Prussians, and the forces of the King of Denmark. The scene of the action took place in the vicinity of Friburg.

There has been frightful disorder and confusion at Pasen between the peasantry and the military.

The new Austrian constitution has been proclaimed, or was proclaimed on the 25th ult., the Emperor's birth-day, on which occasion there was great rejoicing throughout Austria.

In Italy there have been no important engagements, but the Austrians gained the advantage in several skirmishes.

Venice is closely blockaded—all communication with the surrounding shores having been cut off. Treviso has submitted.

A deputation from Poland is about starting to St. Petersburg to petition the Emperor for the restoration of the constitution of 1815.

In Ireland an arrangement had been effected between the two parties of repealers. O'Brien and the O'Connells have agreed to work together harmoniously and in unison. An address has been issued, signed by the leaders of the two factions, after publicly shaking hands in token of reconciliation. The address urges union among the Irish for the repeal of the Union.

The Emperor Nicholas is said to be projecting a scheme for the union of all the Slavonic tribes into one gigantic federative monarchy, and thus to obtain unlimited sway over Europe. According to one account he has refused assistance, overt or indirect, to Denmark; while another states that a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance is in process of negotiation, or has actually been concluded, between Russia, Denmark and Sweden. The difficulty of obtaining authentic intelligence from this quarter of Europe has given rise to every kind of speculation; but it does seem improbable that a potentate with the known ambition, designs, and unscrupulous character of Nicholas, should remain inactive with his tremendous resources, while the flames of discord are at his very door.

The French Chamber (National Assembly) opened on the 4th. The members of the Provisional Government entered the room in procession, wearing tri-colored sashes, and their appearance was greeted with prolonged and enthusiastic applause. Andry de Puryeveau, as the senior member present, took the President's chair. Dupont de L'Eure ascended the tribune, and in an appropriate and subdued speech resigned into the hands of the Chamber the provisional powers delegated to himself and associates. The President of the republic was to be elected on the 5th, and for this high office all eyes were turned to Lorraine.

Reports were current that the French army of observation in the Alps had entered Savoy, and joined with the Italians against the Austrians.

Mehemet Ali was reported to be at the point of death.

The Chartist and Reform movements continued throughout Great Britain. The most important event was the formal Proclamation of the Republic, by the Assembly of France, in the presence of 200,000 of the people. Of this for

the subjoined conclusion of the report from the Chamber of Representatives will show you that the veteran Republican soldier, General Courtais, interrupted a warm and somewhat desultory discussion on Thursday, on the necessity for the unqualified adoption by the Assembly of the Republic with these words: “Citizen Representatives.—The people demand that the members of the Provisional Government have the goodness to present themselves to them on the portico of the Palace, (Chamber,) and that the National Assembly have the goodness to accompany them.”

This proposition was received with loud exclamations, in which cheering vastly predominated. When silence was in some degree restored, General Courtais added—“In consequence, I propose that the Provisional Government and the citizen representatives proceed to the portico of the Palace.”

This took place about half past 5 o'clock.

The mass of people proceeded to the bridge which separates the Place de la Concorde from the Chamber of Representatives.

The scene that presented itself defies description. The colors of the National Guards had been brought within the railing, by the time that I arrived. Something was wanting, but it was soon forthcoming. “The colors of the army” were called for in voices of thunder.

They were brought forward, and then re-commenced the Proclamation of that Republic, the acceptance of it, and the fraternization of the 20th of April; but it would seem that the enthusiasm yesterday surpassed that observable on the last just mentioned, and it was stimulated by the thunder of the cannon of the Invalides.

I have not time for further description. The Republic was proclaimed and accepted unequivocally by the National Assembly, in the presence of 200,000 of the people of Paris. “Woe to those, or to any class who shall occasion doubt at the sincerity of that acceptance.” I hear at every side to day. “To retreat is impossible. The slightest appearance of reaction will raise Paris in flames and deluge its streets with blood.”

From all that I have seen and heard, this is the general impression produced by the events of yesterday.

The following proclamation was posted up on the walls of Paris, yesterday morning:

“The National Assembly, the faithful interpreter of the sentiments of the people, by whom it has been elected, previous to commencing its labors,—

“Declares in the name of the French People, and in the face of the entire world, that the Republic, proclaimed on the 24th of February, 1848, is and shall remain, the form of the Government of France.

“The Government desired by France, has adopted the motto, “Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.”

“In the name of the country, the National Assembly entreats Frenchmen of every political party, to forget former feuds, and to form in future but one family. The day upon which the representatives of the people met is for all the citizens, the feast of concord and fraternity. “Vive la Republique!”

The Times adds:

“The letter of our private correspondent just received, is occupied with that important proceeding, but it refers to another, and not less momentous question—War. All the accounts that had reached him led to the apprehension that war between France and Austria was all but inevitable.”

INDIAN WAR IN OREGON.

Four Battles—The Whites Victorious Massacre of Missionaries!

In the Pittsburgh Gazette, we find the following important telegraphic despatch, dated Louisville, May 21, 1848:

By the arrival of Major Meek, from the West, we have late and important news from Oregon, where all is confusion and bloodshed between the Whites and Indians. Four powerful tribes have united, and commenced a deadly war.

Four battles took place in January, in three of which the Whites were successful in beating their enemy. Five hundred Whites fought a body of two thousand Indians a whole day, when the Indians retreated, after wounding a great number of Whites.

He was to a very late period of his life, a diligent and successful student. He also read much for his own edification. Among other devotional reading, he was wont to read a chapter in the Greek Testament in connection with Scott's practical remarks every day.

His habits were eminently devotional. He spent hours daily in secret prayer and communion with God, in which he delighted, and to be deprived of the opportunity of which evidently gave him pain.

His decline was very gradual, and he suffered but little pain of body. Generally speaking, he enjoyed a calm and comfortable frame of spirit, although he was not permitted to pass away without enduring some of the fiery darts of the adversary.

Generally, however, he could appropriate the divine promises and enjoy the grace they contain, and find delight in prayer and praise. Being asked a few days before his departure, how

the prospect before him appeared—“Glorious!” was his prompt reply. Thus he has lived, honored and useful, and died in Christian comfort, sleeping in Jesus. May his death be blessed to the church which he loved.

Resolved. That the General Assembly affectionately sympathize with his bereaved family, and that the stated clerk transmit an attested copy of this minute to them.

The report and resolution were adopted unanimously.

THE LATE REV. DR. GREEN.

The following Report was made last week to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, now sitting in Baltimore.

The decease of the Rev. Asibel Green, D. D., L. L. D., at Philadelphia, at 6 o'clock on Friday morning, the 19th of May, having been announced to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, it was ordered that the following record be entered on their minutes, as expressive of their high esteem for his character, of their gratitude to God for his long continued and eminently useful life, the greater part of which has been spent to the glory of God, in the service of our

LETTER FROM MR. COOPER.

HOTEL MEUNIER, RUE DE RIVOLI,
PARIS, April 19, 1848.

My Dear Sir:—I am now in Paris, where I have been for a week, and where I shall remain for a few days before setting out for England. I am not yet quite certain when I shall embark for home, but am desirous to be there early in June, if not sooner.

I have had the fortune to be attended by revolutions at every step I have taken in Europe. I was at Naples during the insurrection and revolution by which the kingdom of the two Sicilies was converted into a Constitutional Government.

I was at Rome when the people demanded a Constitution of the Pope, as well as when he acquiesced in that demand. I was at Venice when the people rose in arms and expelled the Austrian troops and garrison, and afterwards at Padua when they successfully revolted.

I was likewise at Modena and Parma when those dutchies threw off the Austrian yoke, and joined the Italian league.

At Verona, on my way from Venice to Milan, I was stopped and detained for two days. At Venice my passport had been rise for Milan by the Provisional Government; this government the Austrian military commander at Verona would not recognize, and I was compelled to remain or go to Innspruch, on the German side of the Tyrol, by passes in the Alps at that season impassable.

After remonstrating in pretty strong terms with his German Excellency, he permitted me, as a very great favor, to go back to Padua, which I accordingly did.

From Padua I went by the way of Rovigo to Ferera. At Rovigo I saw the Italian battalion in the Austrian service

rebel against its officers, put on the tricolor, and join the army led by Priest. It was no rare thing to see Priests in the ranks of the patriots, carrying muskets or swords, as it happened they were able to arm themselves with the one or the other.

At Ferera, which I was compelled to visit a second time, I met the advance guard of the army of the Pope, under the command of General Durando, with whom I was well acquainted, marching towards Upper Italy, to unite with the Piedmontese in driving out the Austrians.

From Ferera I went to Modena, and there again I found the people in arms, and the Austrians flying before them.

It was a strange sight to see the disciplined armies of Austria retreating before a crowd of men, women and boys, armed with old muskets without bayonets, fowling pieces, scythes, pikes and clubs, and whose only music was the patriotic songs sung by themselves.

At Parma I was greeted with the same sight; so also at Picenza. At Lodi—famous as the place where Napoleon seized the colors of one of the French regiments which wavered on the bridge—I overtook the army of Charles Albert, advancing toward Mantua, to engage the Austrians. He was at the head of 18,000 of his own troops, and about 12,000 Piedmontese—not enough to encounter Radetzky and his 60,000 Austrians.

His army, however, was daily increasing. The Venetian army, about 7,000; the army of the Pope, 5,000 strong, besides uncouth volunteers; the army of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, 8,000 strong—were within a day or two's march, and all the country was in arms, or up without arms, pushing towards the headquarters of the King of Sardinia, Charles Albert.

From Picenza I went to Milan, from which the Austrians had just retreated.

When at Verona I was within seven hours travel of Milan, there being railroad part of the way; but by the way the Austrians compelled me to travel, I had seven days in reaching it, having had to travel over 600 miles for that purpose.

At Milan, and for miles before I reached it, the devastating footstep of War were visible. All the roads leading to the city were formerly bordered by trees, planted at regular distances from each other, and forming beautiful avenues. These were all cut down, as were the delightful groves in and about the city, in order to form obstructions to the advance of the Austrians.

The city itself likewise presented a sad spectacle. It is perhaps the best paved city in Europe, but its beautiful pavements had been broken up in every direction and converted into barricades. But that was not the worst sight that met the eye.

In many places, where the barricades were hastily erected, they could not wait to dig up the pavements. In such cases fine carriages, bureaus, sofas, and in many instances pianos, were piled up to obstruct the Austrians' advance.

It was quite a common thing to see a barricade constructed of boards, lined with the mattresses of beds, and bedclothes of all kinds. The streets are paved with round stones, and these, before every house, were dug up and carried to the roofs, to be thrown down on the Austrians, in case they attempted to storm the city. Men, women and children all labored in constructing the barricades, and preparing for the defence.

For five days Radetzky bombarded the city from all points, within point blank shot of the walls, and you may judge that the destruction of life and property was fearful, though of the former not as great as might have been expected.

At one time the Austrians entered one of the streets, called *via Barba*, but they held possession of it but a very short time. The Milanese met them with such arms as they could catch up, while the women rained down on them, from

to death. They fled; and Radetzky, hearing of the approach of Charles Albert, and the other allies, moved off with his army towards Mantua, leaving the Milanese to rejoice over their victory as a people, while as men they mourned for those who had fallen in battle. It was in the midst of this mourning and rejoicing that I entered the city.

In Milan I remained about a week, and then set out for Lucerne, in Switzerland, by way of the pass of St. Gotthard.

I arrived at Lucerne in safety, but not without having seen sights frightful to one who sees the Alps for the first time.